THE DAILY PROGRESS.

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DAILY PROGRESS.

[illegible]

THE ATLANTA EXILES.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GENERALS HOOD AND SHERMAN.

The following is a [illegible] of the correspondence between General Hood, commanding the army of Tennessee, and Major General Sherman, commanding U. S. Forces at Atlanta:

Head'rs Military Division of the Mississippi,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 10, 1864.

Gen. J. B. Hood, Commanding Army of Tennessee, Confederate Army.

General: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of [illegible] of Atlanta [illegible] Gen. Hardee did the same at Jonesboro, and Gen. Johnston did the same [illegible] of every house [illegible] judge which of us has the heart of pity for the families of a brave people.

I say that it is a kindness to these families of Atlanta to [illegible] and children should not be exposed to, and the brave people should [illegible] the rude barbarians who thus, as you say, violate the laws of war, as illustrated in the pages of its dark history.

In the name of common sense, I ask you not to appeal to a just God in such a sacrilegious manner. You, who [illegible] plunged a nation into war, dark and cruel war, [illegible] seized and made prisoners of war the very garrisons sent to protect your people against negroes and Indians.

Long before any overt act was committed by the, to you, hateful Lincoln Government, tried to force Kentucky and Missouri into rebellion in spite of themselves, falsified the vote of Louisiana, turned loose your pirates to plunder unarmed ships, expelled Union families by thousands, burned their houses, and declared by an act of your Congress the confiscation of all debts due northern men for goods had and received.

Talk thus to marines, but not to me, who have seen these things and who will this day make as much sacrifice for the peace and honor of the South as the best born Southerner among you. If we must be enemies let us be men, and fight it out as we propose to do, and not deal in such hypocritical appeals to God and humanity. God will judge us in due time, and he will pronounce whether it will be more humane to fight with a town full of women and the families of a brave people at our backs, or to remove them in time to places of safety among their own friends and people.

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN,
Major General.
Official copy:
ETH. B. WADE, A. D. C.

GEN. SHERMAN'S LETTER CONCERNING THE EXILES.

Head'qrs Military Division
of the Mississippi.
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 10, 1864.

Special Field Orders, No. 70.

I. Pursuant to an agreement between Gen. J. B. Hood, commanding the Confederate forces in Georgia, and Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding this army, a truce is hereby declared to exist from daylight of Monday, Sept. 12th, until daylight of Thursday, Sept. 22d, being ten (10) full days, at the point on the Macon Railroad, known as Rough and Ready, and the country around about for a circle of two (2) miles radius, together with the roads leading to and from in the direction of Atlanta and Lovejoy station, respectfully, for the purpose of affording the people of Atlanta a safe means of removal to points South.

II. The Chief Quartermaster at Atlanta, Col. Easton, will afford all the people of Atlanta, who elect to go South, all the facilities he can spare to remove them comfortably and safely, with their effects, to Rough and Ready, using cars and wagons and ambulances for the purpose, and commanders of regiments and brigades may use their regimental and staff teams to carry out the object of this order, the whole to cease after Wednesday, the 21st instant.

III. Maj. Gen. Thomas will cause a guard to be established on the road out, beyond the Camp Ground, with orders to allow all wagons and vehicles to pass, that are manifestly for this purpose, without undue search, and Maj Gen. Howard will send a guard of one hundred men with a field officer in command, to take post at Rough and Ready during the Truce, with orders, in concert with a guard from the Confederate army of like size, to maintain the most perfect order in that vicinity during the transfer of these families. A white flag will be displayed during the truce, and the guard will cause all wagons to leave at 4 p. m. on Wednesday, the 21st, and the guard to withdraw at dark, the truce to terminate the next morning.

By order of
Major General
W. T. SHERMAN,
L. M. Dayton, Aid-de-Camp.

To Gen. J. B. Hood,
Commanding Confederate Army in Ga.
Official copy:
Eth. B. Wade, A. de C.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Sept. 12th, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, Com'dg Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th inst. with its enclosure in reference to the women, children and others whom you have thought proper to expel from their homes in the city of Atlanta. Had you seen proper to let the matter rest there, I would gladly have allowed your letter to close this correspondence, and without your expressing it in words would have been willing to believe that whilst, "the interest of the United States" in your opinion compelled you to an act of barbarous cruelty, you regretted the necessity, and we would have dropped the subject.—But you have chosen to indulge in statements which I feel compelled to notice, at least so far as to signify my dissent, and not allow silence in regard to them, to be construed as acquiescence. I see nothing in your communication which induces me to modify the language of condemnation with which I characterized your order. It but strengthens me in the opinion that it stands "pre-eminent in the dark history of war, for studied and ingenious cruelty." Your original order was stripped of all pretences; you announced the edict for the sole reason that it was "to the interest of the United States." This alone you offered to us and the civilized world, as an all sufficient reason for disregarding the laws of God and man. You say that "General Johnson himself very wisely and properly removed the families all the way from Dalton down." It is due to that gallant soldier and gentleman to say that no act of his distinguished career gives the least color to your unfounded aspersions upon his conduct. He depopulated no villages, nor towns, nor cities, either friendly or hostile. He offered and extended friendly aid to his unfortunate fellow-citizens who desired to flee from your fraternal embraces.

You are equally unfortunate in your attempt to find a justification for this act of cruelty, either in the bombardment of Jonesboro by Gen. Hardee, or of Atlanta by myself. Gen. Hardee defended his position in front of Jonesboro at the expense of injury to the houses; an ordinary, proper and justifiable act of war. I defended Atlanta at the same risk and cost. [illegible] under the pretence that I defended Atlanta upon a line so close to town that every cannon shot and many musket balls from your line of investment, that overshot their mark, went into the habitations of women and children. I made no complaint of your firing into Atlanta in any way you thought proper. I make none now, but there are a hundred thousand living witnesses that you fired into the habitations of women and children for weeks, firing far above, and miles beyond my line of defence. I have too good an opinion, founded both upon observation and experience, of the skill of your artillerists, to credit the insinuation that they for several weeks unintentionally fired too high for my modest field works, and slaughtered women and children by accident and want of skill.

The residue of your letter is rather discursive. It opens a wide field for discussion of questions, which I do not feel are committed to me. I am only a general of one of the armies of the Confederate States, charged with military operations in the field, under the direction of my superior officers, and I am not called upon to discuss with you the causes of the present war, or the political questions which led to, or resulted from it. These grave and important questions have been committed to far abler hands than mine, and I shall only refer to them so far as to repel any unjust conclusion, which might be drawn from my silence. You charge my country with "daring and badgering you to battle." The truth is, we sent commissioners to you respectfully offering a peaceful separation, before the first gun was fired on either side. You say we insulted your flag. The truth is we fired upon it and those who fought under it when you came to our doors upon the mission of subjugation. You say we seized upon your forts and arsenals, and made prisoners of the garrisons sent to protect us against negroes and Indians. The truth is we expelled by force of arms insolent intruders and took possession of our own forts and arsenals to resist your claims to dominion over masters, slaves, and Indians, all of whom are to this day with unanimity unexampled in the history of the world warring against your attempts to become their masters. You say that we tried to force Missouri and Kentucky into rebellion in spite of themselves. The truth is, my government from the beginning of this struggle to this hour has again and again offered before the whole world to leave it to the unbiased will of these States and all others to determine for themselves whether they will cast their destiny with your Government or ours, and your Government has resisted this fundamental principle of free institutions with the bayonet, and labors daily by force and fraud to fasten its hateful tyranny upon the unfortunate freemen of these States.

You say we falsified the vote of Louisiana. The truth is, Louisiana not only separated herself from your Government by nearly a unanimous vote of her people, but has vindicated the act upon every battle field from Gettysburg to the Sabine, and has exhibited an heroic devotion to her decision which challenges the admiration and respect of every man capable of feeling sympathy for the oppressed or admiration for heroic valor. You say we turned loose pirates to plunder your unarmed ships.—The truth is, when you robbed us of our part of the navy, we built and bought a few vessels, hoisted the flag of our country, and swept the seas in spite of your navy around the whole circumference of the globe. You say we have expelled Union families by thousands. The truth is, not a single family has been expelled from the Confederate States, that I am aware of, but on the contrary the moderation of our Government towards traitors has been a fruitful theme of denunciation by its enemies and many well-meaning friends of our cause. You say my Government by acts of Congress has confiscated "all debts due northern men for goods sold and delivered." The truth is, our Congress gave due and ample time to your merchants and traders to depart from our shores with their ships, goods and effects, and only sequestrated the property of our enemies in retaliation for their acts declaring us traitors and confiscating our property wherever their power extended, either in their country or our own. Such are your accusations, and such are the facts known of all men to be true.

You order into exile the whole population of a city, drive men, women and children from their homes at the point of the bayonet, under the plea that it is to the interest of your Government, and on the claim that this is an act of "kindness to these families of Atlanta." Butler only banished from New Orleans, the registered enemies of his Government, and acknowledged that he did it as a punishment. You issue a sweeping edict covering all the inhabitants of a city and add insult to the injury heaped upon the defenceless by assuming that you have done them a kindness. This you follow by the assertion that you will "make as much sacrifice for the peace and honor of the South as the best born Southerner." And because I characterize what you call kindness as being cruelty, you presume to sit in judgement between me and my God, and you decide that my earnest prayer to the Almighty Father to save our women and children from what you call kindness is a sacriligious, hypocritical appeal.

You come into our country with your army avowedly for the purpose of subjugating free white men, women and children; and not only intend to rule over them but you make negroes your allies and desire to place over us an inferior race, which we have raised from barbarism to its present position, which is the highest ever attained by that race in any country in all time. I must therefore decline to accept your statements in reference to your kindness towards the people of Atlanta, and your willingness to sacrifice everything for the peace and honor of the South, and refuse to be governed by your decision in regard to matters between myself and my country, and my God.

You say "let us fight it out like men." To this my reply is, for myself, and, I believe, for all true men, aye, and women and children, in my country, we will fight you to the death. Better die a thousand deaths than submit to live under you or your government, and your negro allies.

Having answered the points forced upon me by your letter of the 9th September, I close this correspondence with you, and notwithstanding your comments upon my appeal to God in the cause of humanity, I again humbly and reverently invoke his Almighty aid in defence of justice and right.

Respectfully
Your obedient servant,
[Signed] J. B. HOOD, General.
[Official copy.]
F. H. WIGFALL, A. D. C.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE MAYOR OF ATLANTA AND GEN. SHERMAN.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept 11, 1864.

Major General W. T. Sherman:

SIR—The undersigned, Mayor and two members of the Council for the city of Atlanta, for the time being the only legal organ of the people of the said city, to express their wants and wishes, ask leave most earnestly but respectfully to petition you to reconsider the order requiring them to leave Atlanta.

At first view it struck us that the measure would involve extraordinary hardship and loss; but since we have seen the practical execution of it, so far as it has progressed, and the individual condition of many of the people, and heard their statements as to the inconvenience, loss and suffering attending it, we are satisfied that the amount of it will involve in the aggregate consequences appalling and heart rending.

Many poor women are in an advanced state of pregnancy; others now having young children; and whose husbands, for the greater part are either in the army, prisoners or dead. Some say "I have such an one sick at my house. Who will wait on them when I am gone?" Others say, "What are we to do? We have no houses to go to, and no means to build, buy or to rent any—no parents, relatives or friends to go to." Another says, "I will try and take this or that article of property; but such and such things I must leave behind, though I need them much." We reply to them, "Gen. Sherman will carry your property to Rough and Ready, and Gen. Hood will take it thence on;" and they will reply to that: "But I want to leave the railroad at such a place and cannot get conveyance there on."

We only refer to a few facts to try to illustrate in part [illegible]

This is but a feeble picture of the consequences of this measure. You know the woe, the horrors and the suffering cannot be described by words. Imagination can only conceive of it, and we ask you to take these things into consideration.

We know your mind and time are constantly occupied with the duties of your command, which almost deters us from asking your attention to this matter, but thought it might be that you had not considered this subject in all of its awful consequences, and that on more reflection you, we hope, would not make this people an exception to all mankind, for we know of no such instance ever having occurred—surely never in the United States—and what has this helpless people done, that they should be driven from their homes to wander strangers and outcasts, and exiles, and to subsist on charity?

We do not know, as yet, the number of people still here. Of those who are here, we are satisfied a respectable number, if allowed to remain at home, could subsist for several months without assistance, and a respectable number for a much longer time, and who might not need assistance at any time.

In conclusion, we most earnestly and solemnly petition you to reconsider this order, or modify it, and suffer this unfortunate people to remain at home and enjoy what little means they have.

Respectfully submitted:
JAMES M. CALHOUN, Mayor.
E. E. RAWSON,
S. C. WELLS, } Councilmen.

Headquarters Military Division
of the Mississippi,
In the Field, Atlanta, Sept. 12, 1864.

James M. Calhoun, Mayor, E. E. Rawson and S. C. Wells, representing City Council of Atlanta:

Gentlemen—I have your letter of the 11th, in the nature of a petition to revoke my orders removing all the inhabitants from Atlanta. I have read it carefully, and give full credit to your statements of the distress that will be occasioned by it, and yet shall not revoke my orders simply because my orders are not designed to meet the humanities of the case, but to prepare for the future struggles in which millions, yea hundreds of millions of good people outside of Atlanta have a deep interest. We must have peace, not only at Atlanta but in all America. To secure this, we must stop the war that now desolates our once happy and favored country. To stop the war we must defeat the rebel armies that are arrayed against the laws and constitution which all must respect and obey.

To defeat those armies we must prepare the way to reach them in their recesses, provided with the arms and instruments which enable us to accomplish our purpose. Now I know the vindictive nature of our enemy, and that we may have many years of military operations from this quarter, and therefore deem it wise and prudent to prepare in time. The use of Atlanta for warlike purposes is inconsistent with its character as a home for families. There will be no manufactures, commerce or agriculture here for the maintenance of families, and sooner or later want will compel the inhabitants to go. Why not go now, when all the arrangements are completed for the transfer, instead of waiting till the plunging shot of contending armies will renew the scenes of the past month? Of course I do not apprehend any such thing at this moment, but you do not suppose that the army will be here till the war is over.

I cannot discuss this subject to you fairly, because I cannot impart to you what I propose to do, but I assert that my military plans make it necessary for the inhabitants to go away, and I can only renew my offer of services to make their exodus in any direction as easy and comfortable as possible.

You cannot qualify war in harsher terms than I will. War is cruelty, and you cannot refine it; and those who brought war into our country deserve all the curses and maledictions a people can pour out. I know I had no hand in making this war, and I know I will make more sacrifices to-day than any of you to secure peace. But you cannot have peace and a division of our country. If the United States submits to a division now it will not stop, but will go on till we reap the fate of Mexico, which is eternal war.

The United States does and must assert its authority wherever it ever had power: if it relaxes one bit to pressure it is gone, and I know that such is the national feeling. This feeling assumes various shapes, but always comes back to that of Union. Once admit the Union, once more acknowledge the authority of the national Government and instead of devoting your houses and streets, and roads to the dread uses of war, I and this army become at once your protectors and supporters, shielding you from danger, let it come from what quarter it may. I know that a few individuals cannot resist a torrent of error and passion, such as swept the South into rebellion, but you can part out, so that we may know those who desire a Government and those who insist on war and its desolation.

You might as well appeal against the thunder storm as against these terrible hardships of war. They are inevitable, and the only way the people of Atlanta can hope once more to live in peace and quiet at home is to stop the war which can alone be done by admitting that it began in error, and is perpetuated in pride. We dont want your negroes, or your horses, or your houses, or your lands, or anything you have, but we do want and will have a just obedience to the laws of the United States. That we will have and if it involves the destruction of your improvements we cannot help it. You have heretofore read public sentiment in your newspapers that live by falsehood and on excitement, and the quicker you seek for truth in other quarters the better for you.

I repeat then, that by the original compact of Government the United States had certain rights in Georgia which have not been relinquished, and never will be: that the South began the war by seizing the forts, arsenals, mints, custom houses, &c., long before Mr. Lincoln was installed, and before the South had one jot or title of provocation. I myself have seen in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi, hundreds and thousands of women and children flying from your armies and desperadoes, hungry and with bleeding feet. In Memphis Vicksburg, and Mississippi we fed thousands of the families of the rebel soldiers left on our hands, whom we could not see starve. Now that war comes home to you and you feel very different.

You deprecate its horrors but did not feel them, when you sent carloads of soldiers and ammunition and molded shot and shell to carry war into Kentucky and Tennessee, and desolate the homes of hundreds and thousands of good people who only asked to live in peace at their old homes, and under the government of their inheritance. But these comparisons are idle. I want peace, and believe it can only be reached through a Union and I will ever conduct the war purely with a view to perfect an early success.

But my dear sirs, when that peace does come you may call on me for anything. Then will I share with you my last cracker, and watch with you to shield your homes and families against danger from every quarter.

Now, you must go and take with you, the old and feeble, feed and nurse them, and build for them in more quiet places, proper habitations to shield them against the weather till the mad passions of men cool down, and allow the Union and peace once more to settle on your old home at Atlanta. Yours in haste.

W. T. SHERMAN, Maj. Gen.

LEAD WANTED.

$1.50 PER POUND WILL BE PAID FOR ALL Lead delivered at
Sept 5-dtf PROGRESS OFFICE.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

10 DOZ. GENTS FINE HATS,
At
Sept 24-d2t TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

GENTS HOSE!

10 DOZ. GENTS ENGLISH ½ HOSE,
At
Sept 24-d2t TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

QUININE!

50 OUZ. QUININE,
At
Sept 24-d3t TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

MAIL ROBBERY.—The Salisbury Watchman of [illegible] says:

Mr. [illegible] reports that he was attacked on the [illegible] N. C. Railroad [illegible] between 12 and [illegible] by four men whom he took to be deserters, and robbed of his money, amounting to near one hundred dollars. On [illegible] him they asked him if he had any money, to which he answered [illegible]. One of them [illegible] Mr. L. then picked up a stick and knocked down one of them [illegible] and was soon after knocked down himself with a stick by one of the other men. They then fell on him and searched his pockets, and robbed him of his money. Mr. L. was [illegible] by these men and went on home in the country. The thieves went off towards [illegible] farm.

RUNAWAY TAKEN UP.

COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF WAKE COUNTY, at Raleigh, N. C. on the 8th September, 1864, a negro man who says his name is [illegible], and belongs to Washington Gardner, Carroll County, Va. Said negro is about [illegible] years of age, weighs 140 to 150 lb, black, and four feet six inches to five feet high. Says Mr. Gardner bought him of Oliver Neal. Owner of said negro is requested to come forward, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.
Raleigh, Sept. 22-d&wtf W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE Southern Confederacy to use the sett of implements of "Carlisle's Patent for Repairing and Renovating Cotton and Woolen Cards."

We will sell County Agencies or will sell the sett of implements to some good and responsible person to use them in a county on half shares. The sett (costing $75) is all that is required for the Agent to begin with.

This is a safe and very profitable business.
Address, J. H. CARLISLE & CO.,
July 26-w3m Ringwood, N. C.

Kittrell's Springs, N. C.,
September, 1864.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS, REFUGEES AND OTHERS.

BEING UNABLE TO OPEN OUR HOUSE FOR THE public, we propose selling a portion of our Furniture, Bedding, Crockery, &c. Also a few barrels of good old

NICK WILLIAMS WHISKY.

4-horse Omnibus, two Iron Axle Wagons and Harness, and a very elegant young Horse, five years old—a perfect beauty. BLACKNALL & CO.
Sept 15-d2w

WOOD! WOOD!

WANTED TO CONTRACT WITH SOME PERSON to deliver one to two hundred Cords of wood on the Raleigh and Gaston or North Carolina Railroad, within twenty or thirty miles of Raleigh. Apply to
Sept 6-tf EDITOR OF PROGRESS.

WOOL NOTICE.

Quartermaster's Department,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Coleraine, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.
H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
July 2-d&wtf

Secretary's Office,
Raleigh, Aug. 25, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until MONDAY, the 26th of September, to furnish a sufficient quantity of

WOOD

for the use of the State, in the Capitol, during the ensuing winter and spring.

The wood to be sound oak and hickory, to be delivered and measured in the wood house, on the Capitol grounds, from time to time as required, and to be cut into suitable lengths for the several fire places.

Bidders will state the price per cord at which they will furnish it.

The right of rejecting bills not advantageous to the State is reserved. JNO. P. H. RUSS,
Sep 2-d&wtd Secretary of State.

NEW AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & W. R. ANDREWS have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business.

All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
June 28-tf

SUPERIOR WAX CANDLES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE.—Highest market price paid for Beeswax and Tallow, by Mrs. ALBERT JOHNSTON,
Sept 5-dtf Hillsboro' st. Raleigh, N. C.

BILLIARD SALOON.

WILL BE RE-OPENED, BY THE 10TH INST., MY Billiard Saloon and Bar Room. My Billiard Table is well known by players as the best in the State, and will be furnished with an entirely new Cloth and Balls; and My Bar will be furnished with good Liquors. I shall conduct my business on a strictly cash system.
Sept 1-d&wtf S. E. HARRIS.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

BRISTLES WANTED.

A LIBERAL PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR BRISTLES delivered at the
Sept 23 d1w PROGRESS OFFICE.

DOORKEEPERSHIP OF THE SENATE.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY ANnounces himself as a candidate for the office of Assistant Doorkeeper to the Senate of North Carolina at the ensuing session of the Legislature. I have been in service, was wounded, and am now on light duty. If elected I will do all I can to serve the Senate faithfully and acceptably. L. H. LOUDERMILK.
Sept. 23-tf.

DOORKEEPERSHIP OF THE COMMONS.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCes himself as a candidate for the office of principal Doorkeeper of the House of Commons of North Carolina, at the ensuing session of the Legislature. If elected I will spare no pains nor efforts to serve the House of Commons acceptably and faithfully. I have been in the service, was wounded, and am now detailed for light work.
Sept 23-tf MERRILL P. BECK.

☞ How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail, when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following are the rates for Advertisements inserted in the Daily and Weekly Progress:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES OR LESS.

One day	[illegible]	One week	$18 00
Two days	[illegible]	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	[illegible]	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five days	[illegible]	Two months	[illegible]

Six, seven, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted semi-weekly or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

[illegible] the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A TRACT OF LAND, 2½ MILES FROM THE North Carolina Railroad, and 8 miles from Ashboro', containing [illegible] acres, [illegible] of which are cleared, and 25 or [illegible] Creek Bottom Land. There is a good Dwelling of seven rooms on the tract, with 2 Negro Houses double Crib, &c. Also a good small Orchard of Apple and Peach. For particulars refer to Dr. W. R. Miller, Raleigh, Alfred [illegible], Ashboro', or
Rev. W. L. MILLER,
Greensboro', N. C.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.

A RARE CHANCE IS NOW OFFERED FOR INvestment in the heart of the Coalfields, and a desirable home for a family. I will sell my place in Carbonton, on Deep River, consisting of a Residence of Ten Rooms, Kitchen, Negro House, &c., &c. There is also a [illegible] House, about 30X20 on the place. The place was fitted up a few years before the war for a school, and will furnish ample accommodation for a large family. There are about 30 acres of land attached with an excellent young Orchard of the choicest Apple and Peach trees. The house is situated in a beautiful grove of White Oaks. Refer for particulars to Dr. W. R. Miller, Raleigh, Rob't Stewart, Carbonton, or
Rev. W. L. MILLER,
Sept 20 d1m Greensboro', N. C.
Conservative and Petersburg Express copy and send bill to Dr. W. R. Miller.

FOR SALE.

FRESH MOUNTAIN BUTTER ON CONSIGNMENT at J. M. TOWLES'.
Sept 22-tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A NUMBER OF VALUABLE HOUSES AND LOTS in the city of Raleigh, including the commodious house formerly occupied by the late Mr. HUTCHINS as a

HOTEL

For terms apply to the subscriber, J. P. H. RUSS.
Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1864.
Petersburg Express copy three times and send account to Standard office.

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. BONDS OLD issue. Also new N. C. 6 per cent. Bonds.
Sept. 16-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

N. C. COUPONS OF OLD 6 PER CENT. BONDS. Bullion and Coin. Confederate Bonds.
Sept 22-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE. APPLY AT Progress office. Sept 19-tf

FOR SALE.

A GOOD MILCH COW WITH SPRING CALF.—Apply at Progress Office. Sept 19-tf

2,000 LBS. SUPERIOR BONE BLACK FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Blacking and black painting of every kind. Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black. A. JOHNSON,
Sept 5-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

FRENCH BROAD LANDS FOR SALE.
GLEN CANNON FARM, TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY, N. C.

THIS FARM LIES ON THE FRENCH BROAD RIVer, within five miles of Brevard, the county town, and is extensively known as the best tract of land, and the most productive property in the county, and probably in Western North Carolina. In salubrity of climate, beauty of scenery, location and fertility of soil, it is unsurpassed by any property in the State. It consists of 1,370 acres of land, 400 of which are first quality French Broad bottom, all of which, with the exception of 40 or 50 acres, are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, thoroughly drained and excellent fences, most of which are new lath fencing on locust posts. 2,975 bushels of corn were gathered from 26 acres of this land with ordinary cultivation and without any fertilizer ever having been applied to it. Ninety acres are laid down in the most approved mode, to the grasses and afford heavy crops of hay and excellent pasturage. The balance of the tract, say 970 acres, is the heaviest and best timbered mountain land.

The whole tract is under one boundary and may be subdivided advantageously, there being four very eligible and beautiful building sites, with bottom land attached.

On the premises is a good cottage residence, of five rooms, each with a fire place, kitchen, servant houses, ice house, storeroom, dairy, smokehouse, framed corncrib, capacity, 3,500 bushels ear corn, one double and five single negro houses, two tenant settlements, an excellent saw and grist mill, all built within thirteen years by the proprietor. The saw mill is driven by an overshot wheel of 20 feet in diameter, and is located at one of the most beautiful water falls of about 100 feet in height and equal to 150 horse power, and only fifteen minutes walk from the residence.

This property for this year is under rent to General Smith, of East Tennessee, who will give any information desired during the absence of the proprietor.

The price of these lands is (160,000) one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Payment may be made in Confederate stock at the market value at Columbia, S. C., at time of sale.

With the above property can be purchased twelve remarkably prime and orderly negroes, being a picked gang accustomed to the culture of the farm in the most careful and cleanly style. Among them are four men, three women and five children. The men are excellent plowmen, mowers, cradlers, &c., one is a good carpenter. Of the women, one is an excellent cook and spinner. The children are from one to six years of age. Also the farm tools consisting in part of plows, harrows, horse rake, field roller, corn planters, sorgho mills, molasses boilers, corn sheller, straw cutters, timber carts, &c. Also the stock of highly improved cattle.

Address McK. JOHNSTONE,
Spartanburg, S.C.

N. B.—I think I can take the liberty with Judge R. M. Saunders and the Right Rev. Bishop Atkinson, of offering them as references in regard to the value, &c., of my farm.

My cattle consist of 15 head, and my sheep of about 80 head.

I have a considerable lot of lumber and 30,000 shingles on hand.

I will take $200,000 for the land, negroes, stock, farming tools, lumber, &c., or will sell separately.
Aug 30-tf

WANTED,

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bank Notes.
N. C. Treasury Notes.
Sept 22-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

WANTED TO HIRE.

A NEGRO MAN FOR THE BALANCE OF THE year. Blacksmith or Carpenter preferred. Apply at
Sept 21-1w PROGRESS OFFICE.

Office N. C. Railroad Co.,
COMPANY SHOPS, Sept. 19, 1864.

DIVIDEND NO. 7, OF FIFTEEN PER CENT. WILL be paid to the Stockholders on demand after this date. THOMAS WEBB,
Sept 20-d6t President.
Conservative, Salisbury Watchman and Wilmington Journal copy.

SHOES! SHOES!

I AM MANUFACTURING A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Ladies French Calf Balmoral Boots.
" " " Congress Gaiters.
Gents " " "
" Pegged Calf and Kip Ties.
Orders solicited and promptly filled.
GEO. ALLEN,
July 22-d1taw10w* Greensboro, N. C.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
Aug 8 RALEIGH, N. C.

DAILY [illegible]

[illegible]

We learn that it is [illegible] convene the Legislature [illegible] the purpose [illegible] these classes now exempted by State [illegible] our armies [illegible] at once; for [illegible] great [illegible] where [illegible] only have the [illegible] —within a few days or weeks at farthest.

It is well known [illegible] Gov. Vance [illegible] in his public [illegible] privately [illegible] Magistrates and [illegible] convening the Legislature [illegible] We do not [illegible] but should the Governor convene the Assembly, and, in violation of his pledges, [illegible] conscription of the State officers [illegible] will find a strong party in the body, including many of his own political friends, to oppose the measure; and even should the [illegible] them in [illegible] majority, the work of [illegible] have to be done, and the [illegible] in the ranks for some five months or more, long after the fate of Petersburg and Richmond and our cause in Virginia shall have been settled. It [illegible]

[illegible]

there should be no delay in putting them in the right place. [illegible] very near.

The President in Georgia.

President Davis made a speech at Macon on Friday in which he took a hopeful view of the condition of affairs and asserted that Sherman would soon be forced to retreat from Atlanta and that the retreat would be most disastrous. We rejoice to see that President Davis, the head of the Republic, takes such a hopeful view of our situation, and trust that the people of Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana will catch the inspiration and gird themselves for a renewal of the conflict. Sherman can be driven out of Georgia if the people of the Cotton States will it, but it can only be done by the States just named furnishing the men. The border States have all they can do to hold Grant and Sheridan at bay in Virginia, and the States South of us must look to Sherman; and if the men they now have at home will but do their duty, to join those veterans they have sent to the field, Sherman can be defeated and Georgia and Tennessee redeemed. Will they do it?

We know it will be said by some that the President made a similar promise [illegible] the Federal army but December [illegible] disaster at Missionary Ridge, [illegible] of that? He made it, we know, [illegible] not but he was [illegible] and sanguine at the time of the fulfilment of his prediction, [illegible] on the patriotism and valor of the Tennesseans, Georgians, Alabamians and Mississippians to do the work, but they disappointed him. Instead of that rushing to arms which the President and the country had a right to expect, by the people of those States, a long season of torpor, [illegible], and we fear, on the part of many, indifference, followed the defeat of December, and it is only now when Atlanta has fallen and Sherman's army has penetrated to the very heart of Georgia, and the whole country [illegible] in the Cotton States is threatened with subjugation, that the people seem disposed to awake from their lethargy and resist his onward march. President Davis makes the promise in their name, not in his own, and if they will do their duty it will be made good, but if those who own the land and the slaves and the other property of the country continue to skulk, the promise of Sherman's retreat will fail and their subjugation will follow.

Rake the Cotton States [illegible] for the army of Tennessee as Virginia and North Carolina have been raked for the army of Northern Virginia, and Gen. Hood will have at least [illegible] thousand men. These men are there [illegible] will emerge from their pigeon holes and hiding places [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] in Forsyth County [illegible] turned to duty.

A Female Captain.—[illegible] the following [illegible]

[illegible] Captain, passed on the Northern train [illegible] She was [illegible] and was [illegible] of [illegible] He [illegible] years of age, and wore the uniform [illegible] She had probably been home on a short furlough, and was on her way back to join her command. There is some mystery yet unravelled about this heroine and her strange career, and which will never [illegible] the heart history of a love story [illegible]

Resignations.—The resignations of the following named officers have been accepted by the President:

Capt. Thos. E. Thompson, Co. F. [illegible] N. C. Reg't.

Capt. Rufus Lane, Co. E, 24th N. C. Regiment.

Capt. Julius G. Moore, Co. C. 3d N. C. Battalion.

Capt. J. G. H. Grimes, A. Q. M., [illegible] N. C. Regiment.

[illegible] Lieut. J. [illegible], Adjt. [illegible] N. C. Battalion.

[illegible] Lieut. J. McNeill, Co. H. [illegible] N. C. Regiment.

2d. Lieut. J. M. Davis, Co G. [illegible] N. C. Reg't.

Death of a Worthy Man.—The Wilmington Journal [illegible] says:

[illegible] A. Brown, Esq., a most [illegible] and [illegible] connected with the press of this State, as [illegible] proprietor of the Wilmington Chronicle, died yesterday morning about four o'clock.

Mr. Brown, although not a native of this town or State, was thoroughly identified in feeling with the community, of which he had been so long a resident. For some years past his health had been very feeble, but although laboring under the symptoms of a fatal disease, he kept up [illegible] to the last, attending to his duties even up to the time during the last week, when he was finally stricken down, never to rise again in this world, closing an honorable life at the age of sixty-two years. He was a true Southern man in his feelings, and to the last took a deep interest in the struggle now going on for Southern independence.

Deserters Coming in.—The Observer says:

We learn [illegible] that up to Tuesday night last 166 deserters had come in to the [illegible] Guard now in Moore county, and there is a good prospect of more coming in or being caught.—To-morrow is the last day allowed for the [illegible] of pardon upon voluntary return.

We hear of many more in other counties who have come in. Among these [illegible] the Salisbury [illegible] county who had been a deserter for [illegible] years.

Disbanded.—The Greensboro' [illegible] says:

The 2d Regiment Senior Reserves, which had been encamped near this place for two weeks, was disbanded last Friday till further orders, and the men have returned to their homes. The Regiment was commanded by Col. John F. Hoke, formerly Adjutant General of the State.

[illegible]

[illegible] around our left, [illegible] cavalry on this [illegible] some two miles. This cavalry charged our cavalry, and completely [illegible] and then wheeled [illegible] Winchester, on our rear. This made it necessary for our infantry to fall back, which it [illegible] Winchester, about dark.—The whole army then retreated [illegible] to Newtown—and [illegible] to Fisher's Hill, [illegible] from Strasburg, where it is now posted. This is [illegible] miles from Winchester, [illegible] the North [illegible] on the left, and the Massanutten [illegible]

The [illegible] the loss on both sides [illegible] to be greater [illegible] prisoners [illegible] Averell is reported killed [illegible] wounded in the hands of the enemy. [illegible] with [illegible] wounded, [illegible] we brought off our wagons, artillery, &c. There [illegible]

The casualties [illegible] Gen. Rodes, killed; Brigadier General Godwin (of Portsmouth, Va.,) killed; Maj. Gen. Fitz Lee, (said to be slightly wounded;) Brigadier General York (commanding Hays' and Stafford's Louisiana brigade,) arm shot off; Acting Brigadier General Thomas H. Carter, commanding artillery, slightly wounded by shell in back; and five Colonels, names not remembered, killed.

Brigadier General Battle, of North Carolina, is in command of Rodes' division.

Our informant states that the force of the enemy was very large, more than two-fold our numbers. Up to the time of our being flanked, we were pushing them back.

The same paper of Friday says:

By the Staunton train, yesterday, we heard that the enemy in the Valley had moved forward to Strasburg. It was reported that heavy skirmishing was going on between the armies. It was stated that our loss in the recent battle was three thousand, but the statement rests on no authority.

LATEST FROM THE VALLEY—EARLY DRIVEN FROM FISHER'S HILL.

From the following from the *Whig* of Saturday, it seems that Gen. Early has been driven from his strong position near Strasburg with a loss of twelve cannon and some men:

Official despatches, received late last night, state that the enemy attacked General Early at Fisher's Hill, late on the 22d, and succeeded in forcing

[illegible]

[illegible] of our cavalry, under General Torbert and [illegible] kept up a strong picket line along the Opequan, [illegible] a large portion of the enemy, at that part of the field, which was nearly twelve miles distant from the point where it was intended the infantry should operate and strike a blow which should result in the signal defeat of Early's army.

The delay in the arrival of the Nineteenth corps enabled Early to move Gordon's division of the Confederates from Bunker Hill, distant about five miles, and bring it up in time to form in line of battle with Breckinridge's, Ramseur's and Rodes' commands, which had already arrived and were formed in a belt of woods skirting [illegible] and Winchester.

As soon as the Nineteenth corps arrived it was formed in four lines of battle, about three hundred yards apart, on the right of the Sixth corps and everything being in readiness the advance was sounded at about twelve o'clock, and the different lines moved forward.

The two corps advanced in splendid style, and just as [illegible] as though marching at a review or on parade, drums beating and colors flying, presenting such an imposing spectacle as has seldom been witnessed in the present war.—In fact, some of the oldest and most experienced staff officers present declared they had never before witnessed so truly grand a spectacle.

The first line had not advanced more than a hundred yards before it became warmly engaged with the enemy, who were posted in line about six hundred yards distant. At the same time our artillery opened a furious cannonade, throwing shells and solid shot into the opposite woods, where the enemy could be distinctly seen moving up reinforcements.

Our different lines of battle continued to advance steadily until within nearly two hundred yards of the enemy's line, when the rebels opened a furious cannonade of grape and canister from two batteries which they had previously kept secured, and which ploughed through our advancing lines, mowing down large numbers of our men.

The first line was obliged to give way under so murderous a fire, and in retreating behind the second line, threw it into momentary confusion, and it also was obliged to fall back behind the third line, which had in the meantime been ordered to lie down, in order to avoid as much as possible the effects of the withering fire which the enemy's batteries were directing against our advancing lines.

The artillery was now brought up and posted in commanding positions to silence those batteries of the enemy which had caused us so much annoyance, and our line was reformed and again moved forward, regaining the advanced position which they held when they were obliged to fall back. But this success was not gained without the most obstinate resistance on the part of the enemy.

Having regained the advanced position which he had previously occupied, the different lines of battle were ordered to lie down and wait the arrival of Gen. Crook's corps, which was held in reserve on the eastern side of the Opequan. They were ordered up to take position on the extreme right of our line, and in order to counteract a movement on the part of the enemy, who were massing their troops on their left flank with the view of turning our right.

Precisely at three o'clock Gen Crook formed on the right of the Nineteenth corps, his First division on the extreme right of our line, and the Second division in the rear, supporting a division of the Nineteenth corps.

Gen. Torbert, with Merritt's and Averill's divisions of cavalry, having crossed the Opequan

[illegible]

[illegible] thirty-six [illegible]

[illegible]

Macon, Sept. [illegible]—Nothing new from the front to-day. Parties who left Atlanta [illegible] morning report that the Federal [illegible] in force. Sherman was still bringing up heavy supplies.

Later From the North.

Richmond, Sept. [illegible]—The "Herald" of the 22nd has been received. War news unimportant. Several rebels who captured and burned the steamers on Lake Erie have been captured. Price's army is reported at Pocahontas, and Shelby at ——. On the [illegible] one thousand rebels were reported at [illegible]

Gold [illegible]

[illegible] advices to the 11th received. The owner of the Georgia had been notified that no interference by the British Government need be expected. He must defend his interest in a United States Prize Court. It is reported that Semmes is again afloat in a fine steamer with three three hundred men. Cotton market quiet. Prices unchanged. Breadstuffs dull.

From Northern Virginia.

Lynchburg, Sept. [illegible]—The enemy, supposed to be a portion of Sheridan's command, have made their appearance at Culpeper in heavy force, composed of infantry, artillery and cavalry. Their cavalry crossed the Rappahannock at Welford's Ford yesterday at twelve o'clock. This morning their infantry are within three miles of Culpeper Court House. It is believed their infantry will attempt an advance up the Railroad towards Gordonsville, and their Cavalry move in the direction of Charlottesville.

MARRIED.

In the town of Kinston, Lenoir Co., N. C., on Wednesday night, the 21st of Sept., Miss JULIA F. PITTMAN, of Newbern, Craven Co., N. C., to Mr. JAS. F. BATTLES, of Cherokee Co., N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR RENT.

WILL BE RENTED AT TOWLES' AUCTION AND Commission Store, on Monday at 12 o'clock, the two story House known as the "Peggy Eastwood House," with a good Garden attached.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
Auctioneer.

Sept 26-1t

FOR SALE.

10 BBLS COTTON SEED OIL.

MILLER & RICHARDSON.

Sept 26-tf

WANTED TO HIRE.

FOR THE BALANCE OF THE YEAR, TWO UNINcumbered servant women.

RUFUS K. FERRELL.
Raleigh, N. C.

Sept 26-d1w*

STOP THE THIEF.

STOLEN FROM THE STABLES OF THE LATE RESIdence of Wm. Holloway, deceased, a young HORSE, three years old, dark chesnut sorrell, and heavy build.—I will give Twenty-five dollars reward for the above animal; also fifty dollars for the one that stole him. Any information will be thankfully received. Address me at Raleigh N. C.

Sept 26-d3twlt*

SOLOMON WIGGINS.

FOR SALE!

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT TUCKER, ANDREWS, & Co—

10 barrels No 1 Brown Sugar.
5 " " " Crushed Do.
3 Bags Rio Coffee.

Sept 24-d3t

FRENCH BRANDY!

6 CASES OF OLD FRENCH BRANDY,
At

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

Sept 24-d3t

CUTLERY!

A LARGE LOT OF TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY, and Scissors, at

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

Sept 24 d3t